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MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
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\$130 Smith \$130
MOTOR WHEEL
It can be attached to
any ordinary Cycle.
ALAN HARRIS & CO.
Phone 17.

No. 18,618

號三十百六千八萬一第

日三初月二十年巳丁

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY, 15TH, 1918.

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號五十月正年七國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
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Warlike Exploits of the Merchant Navy, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh ... 1.00	Called On: or the Chinese Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Re- mance, by Chas. J. H. Halseombe ... 1.00
Political Obstacles to Missionary Success in China ... 0.25	Plan of the West River ... 1.00
Trade Mark Regulations in China ... 0.25	Do. Kowloon ... 0.75
	Do. Peak ... 0.75
	Do. New Territory ... 0.75
	Power of Attorney Form ... 0.30
	Mail Tables for 1914, on card ... 0.30
	Do. as paper ... 0.20

SUBSTITUTES IN PEACE AND
WAR

It has been announced that a fibre woven from nettles can not only be used as a substitute for cotton in fabrics, but can be utilized in the preparation of modern high explosives, says a writer in the *Globe*. We have heard a good deal about the various substitutes Germany is compelled to find for her vanished supplies, and though some of these make but sorry makeshifts, science has been able to manufacture articles out of very unlikely material. It may be true that Germany has been especially enterprising in this use of substitutes and waste material, but Britain has not lagged so far behind as many imagine.

Nettle fibre is by no means the first that has been substituted for cotton. Four or five years ago one of the leading spinning concerns at Chemnitz reported that it had discovered a substance that could be utilized in place of cotton, but whether it would do for munitions is another matter, though it would be interesting to know whether it is being so used by the Central Powers. It was called "Kapok," and was derived from a wild tree, though it was stated that its use had not been extensive enough to show its value nor was it said where the tree grew. Whatever may be the case with regard to military requirements, substitutes for both cotton and wool for clothing can be obtained. In America was discovered a method of making thread from cellulose manufactured from spruce wood. At the time of the announcement it was said this fibre could be woven into good cloth which was unflammable and took dye well. Forecasts that the cloth could also be made so cheaply that it would outdo cotton for many purposes was apparently too optimistic, yet no more was heard of it. However, Burnley is reported to have made a cloth of which the warp consisted of pine wood fibres and the weft of cotton, the result looking like canvas. Again another English firm wrote a fine cloth with thread made of grass pulp. It appears also that cloth can be made out of that useful tree, the banana, by unrolling stalks and steaming them until soft, the fibre being extracted, separated, and spun into thread. More promising was the report of an American consul describing cloth woven from the bark of a tree which grows in East and Central Africa. The natives weave it into cloth, made in pieces some six yards by two and a half, which takes dye well and has a good finish.

Unfortunately, the era of cheap goods, made of what might be termed seaweed, promoted about five years ago, has not yet dawned, though those craving their threadbare garments, and thinking of their diminished incomes, would welcome such a blessing did not reduced charges prevent its appearance. The seaweed was a marine weed dredged up off the shores of South Australia, and trials in the Antipodes proved its value. Several Yorkshire firms made experiments, using a cotton warp and 50 per cent. of the marine fibre for the weft, which made a rough cloth somewhat like a Harris tweed or Irish frieze. The fibre itself resembles just to a certain extent, but will not take vegetable dye. It is also unflammable, but early experiments led to the belief that it would be too coarse for clothing. However, it was later found that a very good cloth could be manufactured with 25 per cent. of the fibre, and when mixed with shoddy it made a cloth very much cheaper. If one may believe all the trade cloth has been woven out of weeds, to say nothing of steel, Nor's coat or mail, but a coat of ordinary supply material; this it made from steel wool, and is used for stiffening coat collars. Cloth made from rock consists of limestone, which is powdered and heated in a furnace with another substance and finally emerges as a kind of white fluff wool.

Vegetarians who object to the slaughter of animals for any purpose, may be able to buy boots made of a substitute formed of vegetable products, but whether the substance is procurable commercially or has been proved to possess good wearing qualities history does not appear to say, though if the materials can easily be obtained and elaborate machinery is not required for its manufacture, leather substitute which was comparatively cheap would be eagerly welcomed in these days, when many of our leather goods go to the Army. Artificial silk has long been made, French and German chemists being the first to discover substitutes, though the early product did not possess the best qualities of the real article. However, recent improvements are said to have overcome these initial difficulties. In this case cellulose is the basis of the substitute, and it has all the appearance of silk, and for some purposes is actually superior. Imitation silk has also been made from the cocoon spun by a caterpillar which feeds on the leaf of the fig tree in Uganda, and a species of mullet found in the Mediterranean also provides a source used for the same purpose. In Greenland experiments made with a fibre obtained from the leaves of the pine-apple yielded a cloth of silk-like texture. Something similar has also been made from the webs of spiders, and in Madagascar a big spider spins a thread so light and strong that the French authorities weave it into ropes for balloons. As we are threatened with a famine in wool, experiments made at Lyons some months ago attracted attention. Straw chopped fine was boiled to a paste with certain chemicals and pressed into shape in moulds. It can be cut like wool and burns like wool, and is said to be suitable for the manufacture of matches.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, January 4th.

PEACE PALAVER.

Rightly or wrongly, the men in arms in the South are accused of crying peace when there is no peace. In other words, they are credited or discredited with behaving in a manner which savours of treachery, inasmuch as they have continued fighting when they should have been resting on their arms. The peace party is still strong in the councils of the President, and has not yet given up hope of a settlement with the South which will reunite the country for a time, at least. Reports which have come to hand indicate that the Southern commanders have not acted in accordance with the President's wishes, as expressed in his Christmas day mandate, and this is being urged to issue another mandate calling upon these men to cease fighting and permit the peace negotiations to proceed. At the same time there is no apparent slackening in the military preparations of the Northern Tickers. Everybody seems to be putting up a bluff, and it is difficult to forecast events, but the possibility of a real serious struggle between the opposing elements may be discounted. Fighting is the last thing that even the soldiers on either side wish.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

Although I have suggested in the preceding paragraph that fighting is the last thing the soldiers wish for, it is quite true that there is a large body of military and civil opinion in favour of Chinese troops being sent to France, and Tuan Chi-jui, who has been appointed Director of the War Participation Bureau, has made a serious start with the subject. I am informed that really useful measures are being discussed, and that we may expect to hear something tangible very soon.

THE NEW YEAR.

The New Year was celebrated on a larger scale than usual by the Chinese. Most of the Government offices closed for three or four days, the newspapers ceased publishing for four days, while the display of flags and the illumination of public buildings suggested that the festival was a real Chinese one and not a foreign one imposed upon an unwilling people. The President held a reception for members of the Diplomatic Corps in the forenoon within the Palace, and the attendance of Ministers and their following was large. Several new members of the Legations were presented to the President. Foreigners observed the festival in the honoured fashion, in which the exchange of visits was the most pronounced feature. There was a dinner and dance in the Hotel des Wagons Lits on Monday night, and on New Year's day Lady Bredon gave a reception. Unfortunately, a bitterly cold wind and much dust spoiled outdoor pleasures on New Year's day, but since then the weather has been ideal. End of the year mandates contained long lists of decorations and other honours awarded to officials and others.

PERSONAL.

Several engagements were announced at the New Year. Miss Thring, who accompanied Mrs. Beilby Alston to Peking as private secretary, is betrothed to Major Knaggs, who is in North China purchasing horses and mules for the British Army; Miss May Sowerby, daughter of a well-known missionary, is engaged to Dr. Eckfeldt, of the Rockefeller Foundation, an American medical man who has volunteered for plague service in Shansi; and Miss Rita Cormack, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Cormack, is engaged to Mr. D. C. Baker, a local preacher and evangelist. Mr. Julian Arnold, the American Commercial Attaché, returned to Peking after a long tour in the interior, and has departed again for Shanghai to attend the Customs Tariff Revision Conference.

MISCELLANEOUS.

If anything were needed to show the change of sentiment which has come over most foreigners with respect to learning Chinese it is furnished by the increasing number of business men and ladies other than those associated with missionary activities who are attending the sessions of the Union Language School, which opened its second term yesterday. An excellent lecture course has been arranged in connection with the school. This afternoon the American Minister lectures to the British and American communities at the residence of the British Minister on "The conservation of the traditional art and monuments of China." Sir John Jordan will preside, and will be "at home" to the guests. The syllabus provides for a lecture at the American Legation by the British Minister or some other representative of the British Legation. Peking British Volunteers turn out on Sunday for a church parade in accordance with the King's instructions. It is the first "drill" this winter.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT FROM A STEAMER.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing two port-hole fastenings from a ship in Kowloon Docks.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A FISH TALE.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of fish, valued at \$4.

It was stated that the fish was packed up in a basket, which was tied underneath the wheel.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

A Chinese was charged with returning from banishment and also with stealing a cap.

It was stated that defendant was banished in 1914, but had since returned and had committed a larceny.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till Thursday.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF
OPIUM.

An old Chinese man was charged with being in unlawful possession of two tads of prepared opium.

Defendant stated that a friend gave him the opium to bring to Hongkong.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$150, with the alternative of two months' hard labour, and ordered the opium to be confiscated.

THEFT OF WIRE.

A Chinese was charged with the theft of a quantity of wire.

Inspector O'Sullivan said that defendant was arrested in Third Street with the wire, which was concealed inside kam-bow shoes, in his possession. A knife, too, was found in his pocket.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant, who had two previous convictions against him, to fourteen days' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A
GOLD BANGLE.

A Chinese youth pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of a gold bangle.

Defendant stated that he took the bangle off the wrist of a little child whilst on his way to Macao, and brought it to Hongkong, with the intention of pawn-ing it.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to fourteen days' hard labour and recommended him for banishment.

AN EXTENSIVE THEFT.

A Chinese charged his mistress with the theft of money, jewellery, and clothing to the total value of \$4,500.

Mr. A. H. Crew appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Leo d'Almeida for the defence.

It was alleged that defendant, who had been living with complainant as his mistress, absconded in 1916 with the clothing, jewellery and money.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case until Wednesday, fixing bail at \$5,000.

A PEACE-MAKER'S SORROWS.

A little Chinese boy, not quite ten years of age, was charged with stealing an iron gate.

A *lukung* said he saw defendant assisted by another little boy, coming out of an alley in Connaught Road, carrying the gate between them. As soon as they noticed witness they dropped the gate and ran away. He gave chase and arrested defendant, but the other boy managed to escape.

Defendant said he saw two boys fighting, and he went up to act the part of a peace-maker. He had only arrived from Canton a week ago.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case.

A FOWL STORY.

An Indian watchman was charged with stealing three fowls from a Chinese woman living in High Street.

Complainant stated that they were the only three fowls she possessed. She noticed them running about her yard on Sunday afternoon and in the evening found that they had disappeared. Witness made a complaint at the Police Station. Later on, while passing defendant's door, she noticed some fowls and recognized her own amongst them. The wings and tail had been cut off. She asked defendant to return the fowls to her, but he refused.

Defendant stated that he had previously had trouble with complainant's children, and had to turn them out of his house. The present charge was evidently an attempt at revenge.

Mr. J. R. Wood disbelieved complainant's story and discharged defendant.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

COMMUNICATION DRILL AND LECTURES.

The hours for Communication Drill and Lectures will in future be 6 p.m. instead of 6.30 p.m.

Reference: Administrative Order No. 19 (B) dated 11th Jan., 1918.

LECTURES.

The dates of lectures will be as follows and not as therein stated:—

Jan. 18th—Field Service Regulations, Jan. 25th—Military Law.

Feb. 1st—Map Reading, and Field Sketching.

Feb. 8th—Military Engineering.

Feb. 15th—Military Law.

Feb. 22nd—Field Service Regulations, March 1st—Map Reading and Field Sketching.

March 8th—Military Engineering.

March 15th—Military Law.

March 22nd—Field Service Regulations.

March 29th—Military Engineering.

PARADES, OFFICERS.

The following will parade at Lyceum Range at 3 p.m. on 10th instant to fire practice: 3 and 4 of Revolver Course (proceed by 2.15 p.m. tram from Causeway Bay).

Captains: Armstrong, Murray Scott, Stewart, Wolfe, Harston, Pres-

ton, Lieuts: Danby, Evans-Jones, Stevenson, Balcan, 2nd-Lieuts: Brown, Tampion, Hill, Mat-

thorn, and Macleay.

CHIEF AND QUARTERMASTER.

All applications for the issue, renewal or exchange of articles of uniform or equipment (except the issue to members on enrolment) must be made to the Equipment Board by each member in person at one of the appointed times as notified in orders.

Each application must be made on the proper printed form, which must be filled up and signed by the applicant and countersigned by the Officer Commanding the applicant's platoon.

The Equipment Board is constituted as follows:—

President, Major D. Macdonald, V.D.

Members, Major G. M. Wakeman and Capt. G. H. Wood.

Secretary, Lieut. and Quartermaster Higby.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. P. C. JENSEN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

MUSKETRY COURSE.—PART I.

The following will attend on Sunday next, January 20th:—

LEAVE BLAKE PIER, 9 P.M.

(a) To Fire.—All members of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons who have not yet fired. Also the whole of No. 9 Section. Also Inspector Ribeiro and Crown Sgt. P. A. Rozario.

(b) As Register-Keepers.—Chief Inspector Lamart and Staff Inspectors Arnold, Clarke, Fothergill, Walsh, and Taylor.

LEAVE BLAKE PIER, 1.30 P.M.

(a) To Fire.—Whole of No. 10 Section, and part of No. 11 Section, as detailed by Section Commanders. Also Inspector Botelho and Crown Sgt. J. M. Rozario.

(b) As Register-Keepers.—Staff Inspectors Foster and Wildin, Inspector Gage, Sgt. Accountant Siddons, and Crown Sgt. Ford and Goodwin.

ROUTE MARCH.

All ranks, except those on Paid duty on that date, will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp on Thursday, January 17th. Helmets will be worn. Inspectors will wear belts and swords and helmet chains down.

The Ambulance Platoon will parade with stretchers.

BAND.

The Band Practice ordered for Friday, January 18th, is cancelled.

By Order, T. F. HOGAN, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

January 14th.

AN UNWELCOME SUITOR.

A Chinese coolie was charged with assaulting another coolie in Shanghai Street.

Sergeant Murphy stated that when complainant came to the Police Station he was under the influence of liquor. There seemed to have been a quarrel between defendant and complainant over some domestic affair, and defendant was alleged to have slapped complainant and pushed him down the stairs. Complainant had received a laceration on the back of his head, and three of his fingers were smashed.

Defendant stated that complainant came to his house at 7 p.m. on Sunday, and wanted to take his daughter out. He stopped complainant from doing so, and a quarrel ensued.

Mr. J. R. Wood bound defendant over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for six months.

THEFT FROM A SAMPAH.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing, two silver watches and chains, a gold ring, and some money.

Sergeant J. Moss stated that defendant stole the articles from a sampah, which was anchored off Shaikwan, in the early hours of Sunday morning. Complainant, who was sleeping on the sampah, woke up and clutched at defendant's coat. A struggle ensued, and the Police arriving, defendant was taken to the Police Station.

Defendant stated that he saw the clothes lying by the side of the sampah and took them away, as there did not happen to be any owner of the articles. He had only been in the Colony for three months. The money and jewellery were placed on his person by complainant with the intention of intimidating him.

Mr. J. R. Wood said he did not believe defendant's story and sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

SPORTS

CRICKET

CRICKET LEAGUE AVERAGES.

There were no big scores by any of the leaders in the batting averages and only Col. Morgan, Pestonji and Graham improved their positions in the bowling averages. M. H. Abbas, of Craigengower, who bats in a most unorthodox fashion, pulling everything to leg, made the highest total, but Donnelly's 92 for the Club was the feature of the afternoon. Though he does not appear in the averages his score made at a critical time deserves comment. Hamilton, of the Civil Service, still remains at the head of the bowling, though his side were not playing on Saturday. Cobb's average suffered, as he failed to get a single wicket against the "Gunners." Graham, of Craigengower, has so far taken most wickets (49), and it should be a good race between him and Crippwell to see who will first pass the 50 mark.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings	Not out	Runs	High score	Average
Ng See Kwong, C.R.C.	11	3	105	340	42.5
J. P. Robinson, K.C.C.	8	4	70	153	38.25
K. S. Macaskill, K.C.C.	4	1	45	114	38
T. E. Pearce, H.K.C.C.	7	1	65	223	37.17
Chow Yat Kwong, C.R.C.	4	0	55	148	37
H. E. Muriel, H.K.C.C.	6	0	50	220	36.5
E. W. Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	7	1	58	183	30.5
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	9	0	72	273	30.33
A. H. Rumsdell, U.C.C.	0	1	72	240	30
K. Brayshaw, U.C.C.	5	1	41	117	22.25
M. H. Abbas, C.C.C.	9	1	74	218	27
G. E. Marley, U.C.C.	9	0	43	236	26.22
D. M. Goodall, C.S.C.C.	8	1	42	180	25.71
J. S. Graham, C.C.C.	11	3	52	202	25.25
Sig. Hock, Navy	9	0	52	223	24.77
Rev. Hastings, Navy	3	0	47	73	24.33
Lt. Murray, H.K.C.C.	8	0	55	189	23.02
W. H. Dixon, C.S.C.C.	7	0	45	161	23

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	C	R	W	A
E. W. Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	87	202	31	6.6
Lt. Col. Morgan, H.K.C.C.	51	188	24	7.75
P. H. Cobb, K.C.C.	95	250	29	8.33
B. E. O. Bird, C.S.C.C.	49	127	14	9.07
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	56	158	17	9.17
Rev. Hastings, Navy	23	78	8	9.5
K. Brayshaw, U.C.C.	71	217	22	9.86
R. Pestonji, K.C.C.	103	308	31	9.93
E. A. Redmond, U.C.C.	57	200	20	10
J. S. Graham, C.C.C.	155	408	44	10.43
S. S. Crippwell, R.E.	105	418	41	10.80
S. S. Crippwell, C.C.C.	48	130	12	10.83
W. H. Abbas, U.C.C.	94	327	30	10.9
G. E. Marley, C.R.C.	133	429	39	11.1
Donnelly, H.K.C.C.	108	409	37	11.35
Hdr. Athorne, R.G.A.	53	310	28	11.77
Capt. Gray, H.K.C.C.	31	92	8	11.5
Lt. Baker, R.G.A.	27	109	9	12.11
H. C. Witcomb, C.S.C.C.	60	184	15	12.27
Dr. Hooper, R.G.A.	65	144	20	12.2
A. W. Grimmet, C.C.C.	114	384	32	12.31
C. Q. M. Reakes, R.E.	99	439	34	12.91

SMALL UNITS SERVICE CUP.

A.S.C. v. R.A.M.C.

The match between the A.S.C. and the R.A.M.C. for the Small Units Service Cup, was played yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley and ended in a win for the R.A.M.C. by one wicket and 49 runs. Batting first, the A.S.C. who had only ten men playing for them, scored 93 runs, Townsend (32), Glenn (20), Knight not out (10) and Gleeson (13), being the chief contributors. The best bowling performance for the R.A.M.C. was by Ellarby (6 for 51). Brown behind the wickets dismissed four players. The R.A.M.C. replied with 142 for the loss of nine wickets. The feature of the match was a good partnership between Lawrence (51) and Lt. Murray (54), which yielded 78 runs. Both batsmen were in good form and played vigorous cricket. Lt. Murray eventually retired. Glenn, for the A.S.C., bowled extremely well, capturing 5 wickets for 28 runs.

A.S.C.

Gleeson, run out	13
Glenn, c Brown, b Ellarby	20
Pearce, c Brown, b Ellarby	0
Townsend, b Ellarby	32
Hoath, c Brown, b Murray	1
Hann, c Flint, b Murray	1
Turner, c Woodman, b Ellarby	7
Knight, not out	10
Alpert, c Brown, b Ellarby	1
Sainsbury, c Brown, b Ellarby	0
Extras	4

Total

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ellarby	13	1	51	0			
Lawrence	5	0	50	0			
Lt. Murray	7	2	18	2			

Bowling Analysis.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ellarby	13	1	51	0			
Lawrence	5	0	50	0			
Lt. Murray	7	2	18	2			

Bowled wide.

R.A.M.C.

Brown, b Gleeson	1
Lawrence, b Glenn	51
Lt. Murray, retired	54
Strange, run out	7
Kirby, c Pitt, b Glenn	0
Ellarby, not out	7
McKenzie, b Glenn	0
Ricks, b Glenn	0
Mackenzie, b Glenn	0
Flint, b Townsend	8
Extras	8

Total (for 9 wickets) 142

Woodman did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Pearce	11	1	58	0			
Glenn	7	0	28	5			
Gleeson	5	0	31	1			
Townsend	3	0	1	1			

HOCKEY.

UNITED SERVICES HOCKEY LEAGUE.

H.K.D.C. v. 83rd CO., R.G.A.

The hockey match between the H.K.D.C. and 83rd Co., R.G.A., in the United Services Hockey League, was played last evening at Happy Valley and ended in a win for the Defence Corps by 3 goals to one. This was the opening match of the season, and keen interest was evinced by both teams, though it must be admitted that the play demonstrated the need of practice. F. E. Joseland and E. W. S. Evans, two of the Defence Corps team, failed to turn up, and their places were taken by P. H. Cobb and W. Goldenberg. From the bully-off the Defence Corps attacked and they remained in the Garrison half practically all the while. There were two or three fine passing movements by the Garrison forwards, but they came to nothing owing to some one or other of the players transgressing the offside rule. The Defence Corps scored first, Brayshaw shooting successfully after receiving a well-timed pass from Stalker. This was the only goal obtained in the first half.

In the second half the Garrison team worked extremely hard, and for a time were the aggressors. The defence maintained by P. H. Cobb, E. W. Hamilton and C. C. Hickling, however, was far too strong for them. After a sharp attacking movement, in which Gretton and Perkins were prominent, Brayshaw secured the ball and raced with it down the wing. He passed to Stalker, who, in turn, centred to Goldenberg, and the latter drove it between the posts. Goldenberg was also responsible for the Defence Corps' third goal. In the closing stages the R.G.A. improved considerably and eventually they were rewarded with a goal, Gretton scoring after a fine piece of individual play.

The teams were—

H.K.D.C.—P. H. Cobb, E. W. Hamilton and C. C. Hickling; W. H. Edmonds, F. A. Redmond and G. H. Piercy; J. Stalker, H. Goldenberg, K. Brayshaw, C. Hodgson and H. S. Rouse.

R.G.A.—Garner, Atwood and Hammond; Champion, Capt. Nevill and Winterton; Halls, Lacey, Cope, Perkins, and Gretton.

Referee: Major Hammond and Lieut. Kennedy.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE (DIV. II).

ROYAL ENGINEERS (RESERVES) v. STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

This match will be played to-morrow (Wednesday), on the Navy Ground, Happy Valley. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

R.E. (Reserves) team:—Salter, Simonds and Cruickshanks; Outkoff (Capt.), Waller and Webber Millard, Todd, Osborne, Tiddy and Reakes.

THE "COURT CARDS."

The "Court Cards" will be seen here again next Saturday at the Theatre Royal in an entirely new programme, when they commence their farewell season. One of the features of the Court Cards is their good singing. Miss Dorothy Grace excels in the taste and finish of her productions; Mr. Lauro Burman is an excellent baritone; Miss Vio Parsons is a dainty soprano; Miss Rosina Palmerston is a clever comedienne; Mr. Albert Keats is a capable pianist; Mr. Geo. Titchener is a sure laughter-maker; and, finally, there is Edgar Warwick, the incorrigible "Joker" of the pack. Five per cent. of gross receipts will be donated to the Red Cross Fund. Booking is at Montre's.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The second of the series of Club Championship Races for the Handicap Class, One Design Class, and Heyward Hays and Gail Class was sailed off on Saturday afternoon with the following results:—

HANDICAP CLASS.

Course:—Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (P), Channel Rocks (S), Lyemun Beacon (P), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (S). Distance, 9 1/2 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Dione	Scratch	4 02 10	4 02 10
Rolla	47	4 01 08	4 00 31
Jessica	1 33	D.N.S.	
Diana	6 20	4 05 15	3 58 55
Colleen	7 07	D.N.S.	
Aileen	9 30	4 03 23	3 55 53

Position Points for race Points to date

(1) Aileen	7	14
(2) Diana	7	14
(3) Rolla	7	14
(4) Dione	7	14
Jessica	—	—
Colleen	—	—

*Disqualified for rounding Lyemun Beacon to starboard instead of port.

*Takes points for first place.

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Course:—Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (P), Channel Rocks (P), Cust Rocks (P), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (P), Channel Rocks (P). Distance, 8 1/2 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Daphne	Scratch	5 05 54	—
Bonita	—	5 31 28	—
Aileen	—	5 10 48	—
Haleyon	—	5 15 31	—

Position Points for race Points to date

(1) Daphne	2	10
(2) Aileen	2	10
(3) Haleyon	2	10
(4) Bonita	2	10

HEYWARD HAYS AND GAIL CLASS.

Course:—Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (P), Channel Rocks (P), Cust Rocks (P), Buoy (P), Mark Boat in Quarry Bay (P), Channel Rocks (P). Distance, 8 1/2 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Lady Ursula	Scratch	5 43 50	5 43 50
Lyabeth	—	5 36 39	5 34 29
Dorothy	—	5 41 11	5 41 11
Tourette	—	D.N.S.	—
Gael	43	5 35 22	5 34 38
Asthore	43	5 45 12	5 44 29

Position Points for race Points to date

(1) Tourette	8	16
(2) Gael	8	16
(3) Lyabeth	8	16
(4) Lady Ursula	8	16
(5) Asthore	8	16
(6) Dorothy	8	16

THE FIRST OF THE SERIES OF CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP RACES FOR THE CRUISER CLASS WAS SAILED OFF ON SUNDAY.

Course:—Murray Pier and Outer Naval Buoy to Adamastor Rock (S), and back. Distance, 18 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Lady Jane	Scratch	2 09 32	2 09 32
Oenone	6 00	2 10 24	2 04 34
Dorothy II	12 00	2 17 02	2 05 02
Niobe	12 00	2 14 07	2 02 07
Helen	12 00	D.N.S.	—

Position Points for race Points to date

(1) Niobe	8	6
(2) Oenone	4	4
(3) Dorothy II	4	4
(4) Lady Jane	4	4
(5) Helen	0	0

ENGLISH RIG.

Course:—Murray Pier and Outer Naval Buoy to Adamastor Rock (S), and back. Distance, 18 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
La Cigale	Scratch	D.N.S.	—
Vesper	24 00	2 30 52	2 08 52
Vera	30 00	2 12 53	1 42 02
Feathers	23 00	2 13 13	1 40 12
Irene	38 00	2 10 25	1 34 25
Mist	—	D.N.S.	—
Queen Bee	—	D.N.S.	—

Position Points for race Points to date

(1) Irene	8	8
(2) Feathers	8	8
(3) Vera	8	8
(4) Vesper	8	8
(5) Mist	—	—
(6) Queen Bee	—	—
(7) La Cigale	—	—

SOLDIER'S TWIN ANGELS.

"The doctor has made this world struggle probably one of the least deadly ever fought in proportion to the numbers engaged," said Dr. Woods Hutchinson, a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, who gave the Chadwick lecture at the Royal Society of Medicine. "His control over wound infections, his mastery," he added, "of that of the wounded who survive six hours 90 per cent. recover, of those who reach the field hospitals 95 per cent. recover, and of those who arrive at the base hospitals 98 per cent. get well. The twin angels—antiseptics and antibiotics—have not only enormously diminished pain and agony, but have made amputation rarer and grave crippling fewer than ever before in war history. Barely 5 per cent. of the wounded are crippled or permanently disabled."

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

THE PROPOSED COMPETITION.

The Hongkong Chess Club is the prime mover in the starting of a Chess Championship of the colony. The success of the proposal is already assured by the generosity of the British American Tobacco Company, Ltd., and Messrs. N. Lazarus, who are presenting silver cups to be known as the Embassy and Ming Ching cups respectively. The following preliminary proposals have been drawn up in connection with the competition:—

1.—The entire management of the championship and the ownership of the cups and any other prizes which may be presented or purchased from time to time, until such prizes shall have been won outright, shall be vested in a committee, composed of three members appointed by the Hongkong Chess Club, as the senior chess organisation in the colony and one member appointed by each of the other chess organisations. The first president and the first honorary treasurer shall each be elected by the committee from the three representatives of the Hongkong Chess Club.

2.—The first committee meeting shall be convened by the honorary secretary of the Hongkong Chess Club.

3.—The competition shall be held before May, 1918.

4.—The "Embassy" cup, for the championship of the colony, will become the property of the first winner on three occasions.

5.—The "Ming Ching" cup is to be won outright by the Chinese competitor scoring the highest points in the 1918 championship tournament.

6.—The rules of play shall be those set forth in the British Chess Code and the rate of play in all games shall be 20 moves per hour. An entrance fee of \$1 will be payable by all competitors before the tournament commences.

All chess organisations interested are requested to communicate with Mr. H. W. Ray, Honorary Secretary of the Hongkong Chess Club, at as early a date as possible.

"HEATHER DAY" AND ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

A TOTAL OF \$45,000 REALISED.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton presided over a largely-attended meeting of the Heather Day and St. Andrew's Fair Committee last night and announced that the result of Heather Day, including street collections, raffles, subscriptions from outposts, sale of souvenirs, etc., amounted to \$19,334.28, and that of the St. Andrew's Fair to \$25,665.11, making a total of \$45,000. The sum of \$25,000 had been settled, at exchange 3s. 6d., and there was still a balance of \$12,343.81. Taking it that the exchange would be about the same, he estimated that the amount available for distribution among Scottish Hospitals for Wounded Soldiers would be \$6,929.1s. 0d., which he thought was a very creditable result of their labours. (Applause.) As Chief of St. Andrew's Society, he thanked the various committees and all those who had helped in making the effort a success.

The question of the allocation of the money was left to the Committee of St. Andrew's Society.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

Yesterday, the above Society sent to Messrs. Showan, Toms & Co. two cases containing the following War Comforts to be forwarded to the Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, No. 2, Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay:—976 roller bandages, 120 flannel vests, 150 suits pyjamas, 43 white woollen belts, 91 white woollen caps, 30 pairs white woollen bed-sheets, 3 quilts, 3 pillows, 60 pairs slip-socks, 7 floor-cloths, and 1 lot magazines.

For distribution to local troops, 190 khaki handkerchiefs were sent last month.

FRENCH PRIVATES OR SEAMEN TO SIT WITH OFFICERS ON COURTS-MARTIAL.

The French Chamber has decided that in future two blue-jackets shall sit on naval courts-martial and two privates on Army tribunals, the proportion in future being two men to five officers.

The Government opposed the change on the ground that the voting of these courts would need to be secret in order to safeguard the men in question, but the reform was carried by 260 votes to 224. It was also decided that all members of such tribunals must be chosen from combatant service.

INTIMATIONS

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(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

(TELEPHONE 1741.)

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

A CHOICE STOCK OF

DRESSING GOWNS

IN ALL SIZES.

VIYELLA PYJAMAS

IN ALL WEIGHTS.

READY-TO-WEAR TAILOR-MADE

OVERCOATS

DENT'S HAND-KNITTED GLOVES

THE WAR.

BOLSHEVIK SAILORS BUTCHER OFFICERS.

FOUR ADMIRALS AND A GENERAL MURDERED.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

TURKS VIOLATE ARMISTICE.

RUSSIAN TRANSPORT SUBMARINED.

GERMANY'S SUPREME OFFENSIVE.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S REVENGE.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ATTEMPTED RAID REPULSED.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed an attempted raid eastward of Monchy.

Our aeroplanes on Saturday bombed the enemy's billets and hutments, and fired several thousand rounds at the trenches.

Two of our machines are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, January 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports night patrol encounters south-eastward of Armentieres.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

PARIS, January 13th.

A communiqué states:—Between the 1st and 10th instant, we brought down 15 enemy aeroplanes. The destruction of 19 others is most probable, but cannot be confirmed.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN TRANSPORT SUBMARINED.

PETROGRAD, January 14th.

A submarine has sunk a Russian transport.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ARAB RAIDS.

LONDON, January 13th.

Official confirmation has been obtained of the success of the Arab operations against the Hedjaz railway northwards of Maan during three days of the first week of January.

The Arabs took possession of an important portion of the line, wrecking and burning the rolling-stock and damaging the bridges.

The raiders retired with prisoners and booty.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH BATTERIES OBTAIN DIRECT HITS.

LONDON, January 13th.

An Italian official report states:—Our artillery was active on the Asiago Plateau eastward of Piave-Vecchia.

The British batteries had many direct hits on hostile emplacements on the left bank of the Piave.

Africa.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN TROOPS ESCAPE.

AMSTERDAM, January 13th.

A Berlin semi-official telegram states that, according to a wireless message, 1,700 German and 9,500 native troops escaped to Portuguese territory from German East Africa.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUTCHERY OF RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICERS.

FOUR ADMIRALS MURDERED.

LONDON, January 14th.

The Times Correspondent at Odessa states that the Bolshevik sailors for two days butchered the naval officers at Sevastopol, killing 60, including four Admirals and one General.

In consequence of the outrages Admiral Hemetz, commanding the Black Sea fleet, resigned.

A mob, chiefly composed of soldiers, looted and burned the town of Kilia in Bessarabia.

RUSSIA OUT OF THE WAR.

STATEMENT BY BRITISH MINISTER.

LONDON, January 14th.

The Daily Chronicle Correspondent at Stockholm reports that Sir George Buchanan has arrived there.

Interviewed, Sir George Buchanan did not believe there would be any immediate change in Russian politics, as no other party would be able to turn out the Bolsheviks.

He said that M. Trotsky's propaganda among the German armies had had a certain success.

The British Minister to Petrograd was of opinion that Russia's active participation in the war was finished.

EARTHQUAKE AT MILAN.

MILAN, January 14th.

Two earthquake shocks, the first, for years, were felt here on Sunday, but there was no damage.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 14th.

The silver market is steady.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER TO VISIT ENGLAND.

SYDNEY, January 13th.

The Sunday Times announces, on the best authority, that Mr. Hughes, the Premier, is to sail for England, probably in March, to consult Mr. Lloyd George and the representatives of the Dominions and Allied Governments on war problems and post-war matters.

Mr. Hughes has been urgently invited to participate in the discussion of the economic side of the war, and he goes as a plenipotentiary able to bind the Commonwealth on a number of matters.

LATEST CABLES.

REPORT BASELESS.

MELBOURNE, January 14th.

Mr. Cook declares that the report that Mr. Hughes is going to England is baseless.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY'S POLITICAL SAGACITY.

AMSTERDAM, January 13th.

Addressing the first meeting of the Polish Society at Berlin, Professor Hanselbrueck urged Germany to renounce territorial acquisitions east and west on grounds not pacific, but higher political sagacity, citing as an instance the brilliant success of the British policy in South Africa.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, January 13th.

A wireless Russian message states that the Central Executive of the Councils of Workmen and Soldiers and the Peasants' Deputies have decreed giving local Councils power to re-elect and recall members of the Constituent Assembly in all cases where they do not express the views of the labouring masses.

The News Agency states that the Peasants' Congress of the Twelfth Army has decided to recall three Social Revolutionaries of the flight whom it elected.

A number of the Government have decided similarly.

The Maximalist News Agency, in a statement, shows that the decree of the Executive of the Soldiers and Workmen's Council, mentioned in a wireless report, is intended to bring about the recall of re-election of all anti-Maximalist members of the Constituent Assembly.

The All-Ukrainian Sea Congress has been summoned to Kiev on January 23rd to discuss the questions of the Ukrainian Constituent Assembly, reports from the Black Sea Navy to Ukraine, the re-organisation of the Navy on a voluntary basis, and the organisation of trade unions.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN TRAVELLERS AT KIEFF.

LONDON, January 14th.

The Times Correspondent at Odessa reports that 20 German commercial travellers have arrived at Kieff.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE TRANSGRESSION OF THE ARMISTICE.

AMSTERDAM, January 13th.

A Brest-Litovsk telegram via Berlin states that at the plenary sitting on January 12th, von Hoffmann again protested against the Russian wireless propaganda, because it transgressed the terms of the Armistice and was intended to carry revolution and civil war into the Central Empires.

M. Trotsky replied that the Armistice in nowise restricted the expression of Russian opinion.

Baron Kuchlmann declared that non-interference with Russian affairs was a fixed principle of the German Government, which, however, demanded complete reciprocity.

M. Trotsky replied that the Russian Government would regard it as a step forward if Germany freely and frankly expressed her views regarding the internal conditions in Russia.

LATEST CABLES.

TURKS BREAK ARMISTICE.

PETROGRAD, January 14th.

The Turks have broken the Armistice by landing 20,000 troops between Trebizond and Rize.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN WAR-PRISONERS FROM ENGLAND.

AMSTERDAM, January 13th.

Three Dutch ships with German war prisoners and civilians have arrived at Rotterdam from England.

Among the prisoners were von Mueller, Captain of the *Emden*, Wallis, captain of the *Blucher*, and the son of Admiral von Tirpitz. There were also many infantry officers captured in South-West Africa.

The Germans acknowledged the good tone which marked the British conduct towards themselves.

GERMANY'S SOUTH SEA COLONIES.

AMSTERDAM, January 13th.

The Association of South Sea Traders has telegraphed Herr Solf, German Colonial Secretary, expressing joy at the appointment of a Governor of New Guinea, as promising a vigorous colonial policy, and holding firmly to "our richly blessed South Sea colonies now in the hands of our enemies."

Herr Solf replied hoping that "the German flag would soon again be flying over our fine South Sea colonies."

SINKING OF THE "REWA."

LONDON, January 13th.

Reuter's Agency is officially informed that there were no mines where the *Rewa* was sunk.

NEXT GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

CROWN PRINCE'S REVENGE.

PARIS, January 13th.

Le Matin publishes a statement by an eminent neutral who left Berlin on the 1st instant, declaring that the Germans will launch a supreme offensive at Verdun. This is intended to be the Crown Prince's revenge, with big diversions in Italy, and in the direction of Calais as soon as the weather permits.

THE ARGENTINE WHEAT CROP

PURCHASED BY THE ALLIES.

BUENOS AIRES, January 13th.

An important agreement has been completed between the Argentine and representatives of the British and French Governments regarding the Allied purchase of the Argentine wheat crop.

The Argentine will grant Great Britain and France a credit of £40,000,000 to facilitate the purchase and to keep the rate of exchange normal.

BRITISH ARMY PAY INCREASES.

LONDON, January 13th.

The War Cabinet has decided to increase subalterns' pay during the war to a minimum of half-a-guinea daily from October 1st, 1917, also consequential increases to captains and majors.

The War Cabinet also decided to make allowances for children of from two pounds each monthly to a maximum of eight pounds for subalterns and captains, and half of these amounts for majors.

The age-limits are extended to eighteen for boys and twenty-one for unmarried girls. Practically corresponding increases and allowances are generally made for all junior naval officers.

It is estimated that these concessions will cost, initially, £7,500,000 annually.

SUMMARY COURT.

CLAIM ON A BILL OF EXCHANGE.

Yesterday in the Summary Court before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) there came up for hearing the case in which the Chang Sing firm is suing the Hop Lung firm for the recovery of a sum of \$500, being balance of \$1,000 due under a bill of exchange dated August 30th, 1917, and drawn by the Lang Fat firm of Swatow, and accepted by the defendant, and made payable to the plaintiffs. The bill of exchange was duly presented, but was dishonoured.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared for the defendants, while Mr. W. B. Hind represented the plaintiffs.

This action was first adjourned sine die, pending the decision of a petition to the Government to have the document stamped, as the defendants had disputed that it was stamped on presentation.

The petition was unsuccessful. It was admitted that the bill of exchange in question was executed out of the Colony and used within the Colony within the meaning of section 7 of the Stamp Ordinance of 1901. That section provides that all documents executed out of the Colony "shall, before being used, be stamped according to the rate of duty to which they would have been liable if they had been executed in the Colony." It was contended that such a bill of exchange could be properly stamped after having been used within the Colony, but it was held by his Lordship that the Court had no power to authorise it to be stamped, or to admit it as evidence unless it was stamped before being used within the Colony.

Mr. Hind said that this was the second part of the action on this bill of exchange. The plaintiff was emphatic on his statement that there was a stamp on the document at the time it was signed. The plaintiffs' solicitor had already left Saigon, but had not arrived here yet, and the plaintiffs had instructed him to apply for an adjournment.

The Chief Justice. The case has been hanging for a long time. Mr. Hind submitted that the bill of exchange was stamped at the time when it was executed and presented. The case was adjourned for a fortnight, the plaintiff to pay the day's costs to the defendant.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PLAGUE.

CALLOUS CHINESE CONDUCT.

SHANGHAI, January 13th.

Drs. Wu Lien-tah, Lewis, and Eckfeldt, American citizens, and Jouselet, a French citizen, have wired to the *North-China Daily News* from Fengchen, Shansi, the centre of the plague district, to the effect that they have been mobbed, the local Magistrate morally supporting the crowd and soldiers, and inciting the populace to further excesses.

Apparently the Doctors' messages have not been allowed to reach the foreign Legations at Peking.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAO PO."]

CANTON, January 14th.

GENERAL LUNG'S TROOPS.

A report has been received that the Pak Hoi Police Station has been captured by General Lung's troops. All arms were seized and over 20 policemen were killed. Another report from Lui Chow states that General Lung's troops have occupied all the Yamen and Customs offices in the place. Money and documents were seized and everything is now under their control.

LUNG'S ASSISTANCE TO FUKIEN.

The authorities are informed that Li Hocki, Tsuchun of Fukien, on hearing that Canton troops had been dispatched to attack the Province, urgently requested assistance from General Lung Chai-kwong. It is stated that Lung has agreed to send troops and that the Peking Government has been requested to order the Northern Squadron in Amoy to convey them from King Chow.

SUSPICIOUS ARRESTS.

The Tsuchun, Mok Wing-sun, has suddenly ordered the destruction of the bridge which was built from the Tsuchun's yamen to the Civil Governor's yamen by General Lung Chai-kwong when he was Military Governor of Canton. The people are rather suspicious regarding the Tsuchun's order, as the bridge was built to provide easier communications between the two yamens.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MEDIATOR.

Li Shun, the Tsuchun of Kiangsu, who was the first Tsuchun to mediate between the South-West and the Peking Government, is now being attacked by the President and other Northern Tsuchuns. Li Shun has therefore wired to the Provinces explaining that he is only desirous of peace. The authorities have received a telegram from Li stating that he and the Tsuchuns of Hupeh and Kiangai have jointly sent a telegram to the President demanding: (1) That Northern troops shall be stopped from coming South; (2) That Tuan Chi-jui and Lung Chai-kwong shall be dismissed. Li also states that if these demands are rejected he and the other Tsuchuns will take the necessary steps to protect themselves.

REMOVAL DENIED.

We are informed that the reported removal of the Special Parliament to Nanking is untrue. The Chairman of Parliament has also denied that he will go to Nanking.

GERMAN ELECTRIC BOAT.

NOT RUN BY WIRELESS.

The British Admiralty has issued the following statement regarding the electrically controlled sea raiders which the Germans have been operating off Belgium and several of which have been destroyed:

"The electrically controlled motor boats used on the Belgian coast are twin petrol engine vessels, partly closed in, and travel at a high rate of speed. They carry a drum with between thirty and fifty miles of insulated single-core cable, through which the boat is controlled electrically. The fore part carries a considerable charge of high explosives, probably from 200 to 500 pounds in weight."

"The method of operating is to start the engine, after which the crew leave the boat. A seaplane, protected by a strong fighting patrol, then accompanies the vessel at a distance of from three to five miles and signals the shore operator of the helm. These signals need only be 'starboard,' 'port' or 'steady.' The boat is zig-zagged while being steered into a ship and the charge exploded automatically."

"The device is a very old one. A boat similarly controlled was used in H.M.B. *Vergo*, a torpedo experimental ship, as far back as 1888. The only new features in the German boat are the petrol engines and wireless signals, neither of which existed then."

The announcement several weeks ago that the Germans were using a "new electric boat" off the Belgian coast caused considerable speculation as to whether this meant the vessels were controlled from shore by wireless. The foregoing Admiralty report shows that the wireless plays an entirely subordinate part in their operation."

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

News has been received in Tientsin of the death in action of Mr. David W. Anderson, formerly of Honan, who was serving in the New Zealand Rifle Brigade.

Lieut. H. E. Middleton, Machine-Gun Corps, late of the Finance Department, S.M.C., who was severely wounded in the left arm at Ypres on June 1st last, has received an administrative appointment at the War Office, and commenced his duties there on September 16th.

Telegraphic information has been received in Shanghai to the effect that Mr. W. E. Loxson, secretary to the Municipal Council, was awarded the Military Cross on New Year's Day. It has not yet transpired for what the Cross was given, but it is thought it is for work done at Salonika.

Mr. A. R. Bowden, formerly sub-manager of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. in Shanghai, after experiencing difficulty in passing the eyesight test, has received his commission in the 1st (Reserve) Garrison Battalion Worcestershire Regiment. He is now on duty at a home port, but has been classed for garrison duty abroad.

News has just been received that Lieut. C. W. O. Mayne, R.F.A. (of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.), was badly gassed in October and is in hospital in France, his lungs and eyes being affected, says the *N.C. Daily News*. He is reported to be progressing favourably. His many friends will be glad to hear that he has been awarded the Military Cross and promoted to the rank of Captain.

In a private letter received in Shanghai from T. H. U. Aldridge he says:—"I met Mr. Arnold Brothers and I went to poor old Sheldon's funeral this week and paid our last respects to an old Light Horseman. You have probably heard already that he died as the result of an operation for appendicitis. The old Union Jack covered the remains and an officer of the Welsh Guards was sent to represent the Army, which was a nice and touching tribute to Sheldon."

TROTSKY AS JOURNALIST.

An interesting sidelight is thrown on the character of Trotsky (Braunstein), the man who overthrew the Kerenski Government, by an article in a recent number of the *Den* (Day), a paper which up to the revolution was merely an advanced Liberal in its politics, but has since become a moderate Socialist.

At the first meeting of the Democratic Council the Bolshevik leader attacked the *Den* and called it a "bankers' sheet." To this the paper retorts:—"We must remind the ex-member of our staff, Trotsky, that he would not have left the *Den* if it had in reality been a bankers' paper and had always been able to pay its contributors punctually. Trotsky did not leave the *Den* for reasons of principle. He left it because his money was not paid him punctually, and in his anger he promised to make things warm for the *Den*. That was before the war and before the revolution, and since then Trotsky evidently became reconciled to the *Den*. No long before the revolution a well-known party worker opened negotiations in his name with Trotsky joining the staff of the *Den*, but the telegram addressed to him in Spain by the *Den* did not catch him there. In this way the negotiations were broken off, but it is not for us to complain of that. There was a time when Trotsky did not trouble as to the source of the money of the *Den*, but simply demanded, very persistently and energetically, that this money should be paid to him in full."

Trotsky's election to the presidency of the Petrograd Soviet coincided with the formation of the last Kerenski Cabinet. The Bolshevik leader never for a moment disguised his intention to carry on a ruthless war against the "bourgeoisie" Government. He assumed his presidential duties with these words: "Allow me to recall the year 1905, when, sitting of the Council of Workmen's Deputies when it fell to my lot to open the proceedings after the arrest of Hroustaleff-Nosar. That was also a turning point in the development of the revolution, but it ended in defeat. At the present moment, in spite of alarms, we feel ourselves much firmer than we did in 1905, but the mere list of the new Ministry constitutes a challenge to democracy and shows that the Revolution has come to a turning point. The new presidency will have to be the leader of the Petrograd Soviet in the reconstitution of the Revolution." That was on October 8th.—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE ENGLAND OF TO-DAY.

The England of to-day is not the England which under a German King and a weak Ministry, blundered into the fatal error of attempting to tyrannise over the American colonies (says the *Washington Post*). England now exhibits the same spirit as that which sustained Washington and Lafayette. It is battling heroically for human rights. In spite of mistakes and difficulties in the administration of its immense Empire, Great Britain stands for the essentials of self-government, home rule, and liberty. Its subjects are free men, wherever they stand upon the earth. No war lord mortgages their lives from the cradle to the grave, or drives them like cattle in the prosecution of monstrous criminal ambitions. Their Empire, great as it is in extent, is greater because of the spirit of liberty that guides and defends it.

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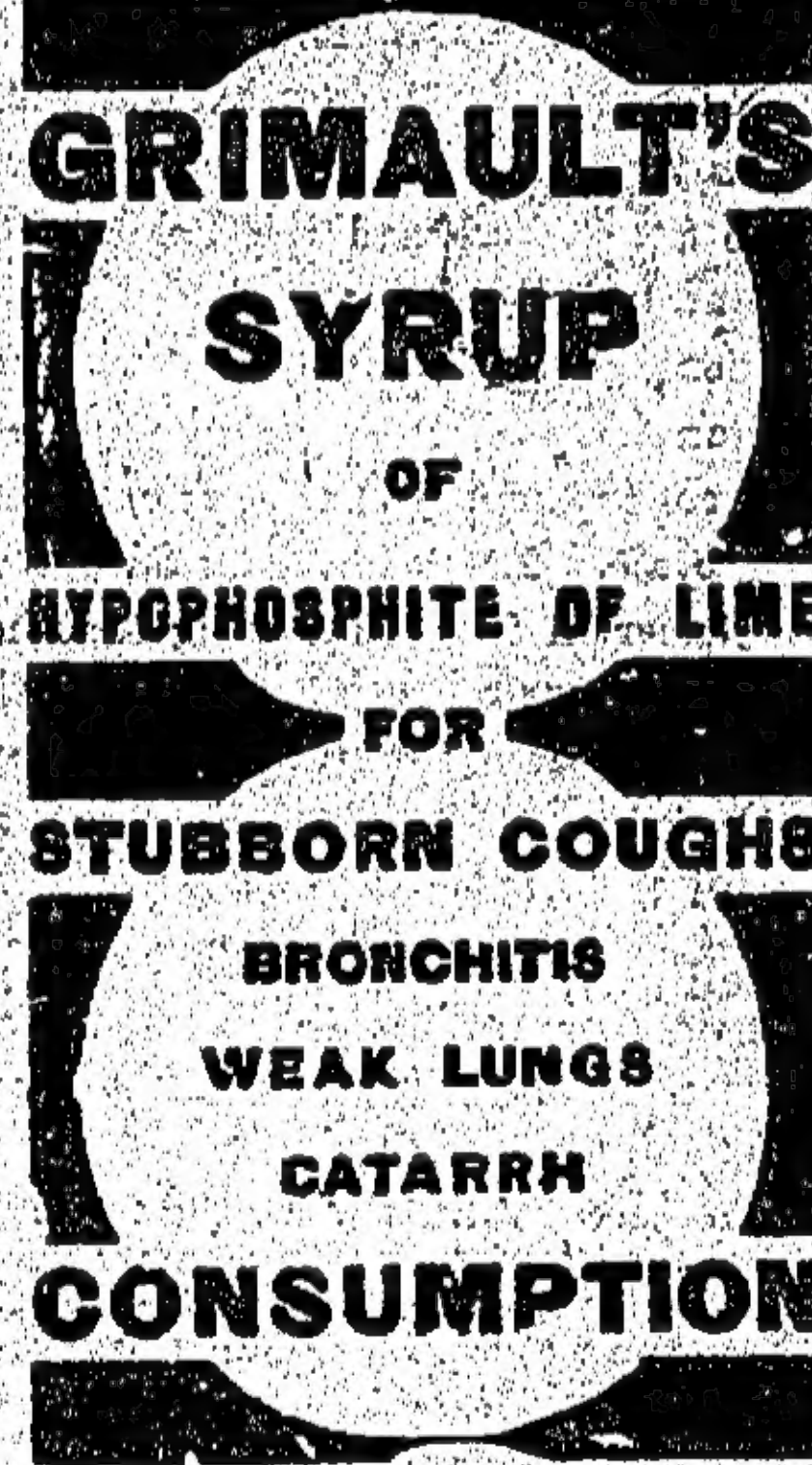
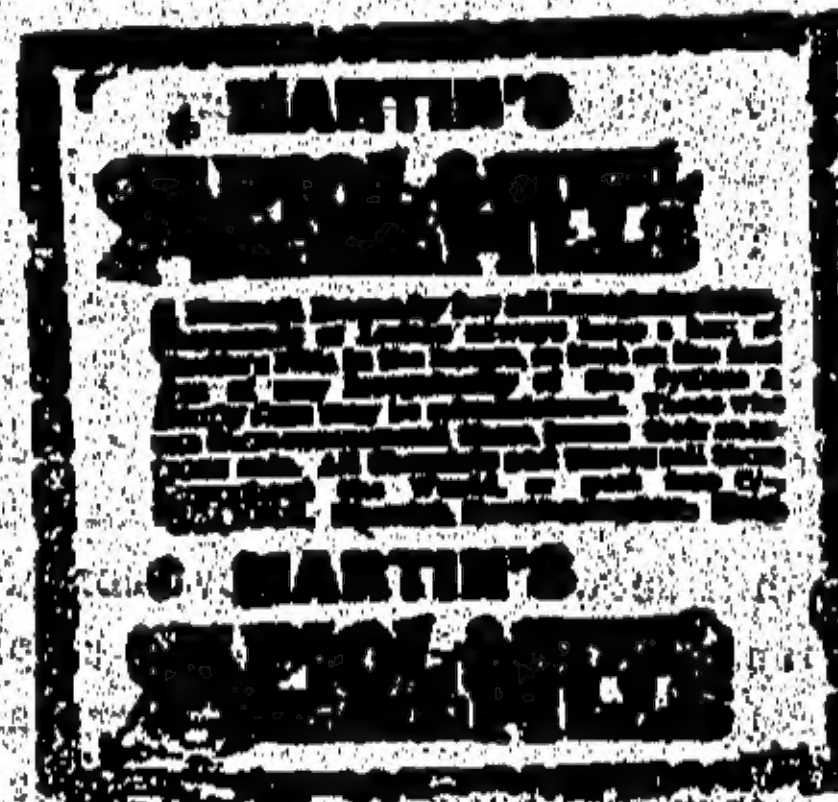
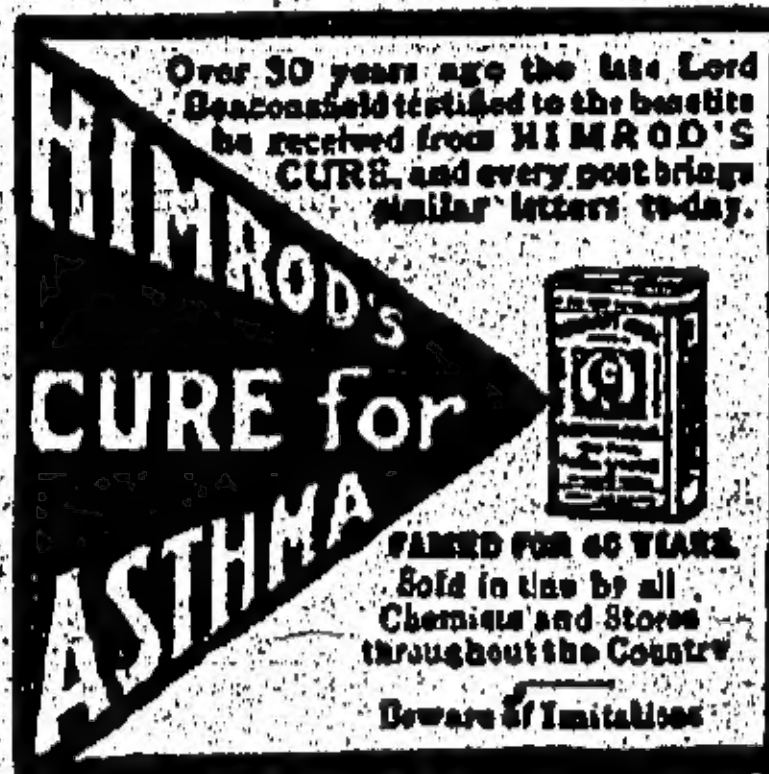
ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.



THE MACHINE THAT ATTACKS LONDON.

THE GOTHIA BIPLANE.

So much has been heard of late about the Gotha biplane that it is desirable, says the *Manchester Guardian*, to set forth some facts about the machine, so that it may be seen in its true perspective, otherwise there is the danger that to the uninformed it may become a kind of bogey machine and be credited with all sorts of qualities which it does not possess, or that, on the other hand, as appears to be the tendency in certain official technical quarters, it may be regarded as a clumsy German effort at frightfulness, and so lead us once more into the fatal error of despising our enemies. The true position of the machine is between and between, it is nothing to boast about so far as workmanship or performance is concerned, but it is a very useful weapon of war which can and does do work of considerable military value. It has the advantage of being the first aeroplane of its type to be used regularly and solely for the particular work for which it is most suited.

THE GOTHIA WORKS.

The Gotha biplane is built by the Gothaer Waggonfabrik Aktien Gesellschaft, of Gotha. The firm is one of the great German wagon works, similar in its standing to such firms as the Bristol Carriage and Waggon Company or the Birmingham Waggon Works, or any of the great works which have been built up in the past, first as makers of horse waggon, and later as makers of rolling stock for railways. The Gotha W.F.A.G. was not among the pioneer aviation firms of Germany, but when German foresight and energy produced, with official support, the great National Flying Fund (Nationalflugschule) for the promotion of flying competitions—at a time when our official people discouraged aviation and expressly forbade officers to fly in public—the Gotha firm started making good sound aeroplanes on orthodox lines, fitted with good sound engines of the type so plentiful in Germany, thanks to official encouragement, and their pilot, Ernst Schlegel, won a first prize of 80,000 marks in the National Fund competition.

Since the outbreak of war the Gotha firm have made a variety of types of aeroplanes. They have been quite successful in making seaplanes of ordinary pattern, and they also made a very useful single-engine scout biplane known as the Falke (or Falcon). The big twin-engine bombing machine is a fairly recent development. The firm runs its own flying school, known as the Duke Carl Edward School, at Gotha.

EARLY FAILURES AND SUCCESSES.

The early German twin-engine machines were not a success. Several of various type, were seen about the western front in 1915. These were made by the Aviatik people and others, but they were slow and ungainly, and evidently did not find favour. It was not till early this year that the first twin-engine bombing squadron of Gothas appeared.

This squadron was sent to the Balkans, where it was used apparently for the bombing of Bucharest. There it had considerable success, for the Roumanian Flying Service was of little use, and so it encountered practically no opposition. It also raided Salonika on several occasions, and lost a couple of machines in doing so, thanks to the skill and ingenuity of the H.F.C. detachments on that front. Apparently the work done by the squadron in the Balkans afforded so much satisfaction to the German High Command that it was withdrawn and transferred to the western front to form the nucleus of a considerable air fleet

for the special benefit of England. Probably the fact that it is known as the Balkan, or Bucharest, squadron is the basis of the rumour recently arrived from Holland to the effect that a number of Turks and Bulgarians had arrived at Ostend to be trained as aviators.

The Gotha bombing machine is a biplane with a span of about 80 feet from tip to tip of the wings and has a length of 40 feet from nose to tail-tip; the height of the machine is about 12 feet. The body, or fuselage, is similar to that of the ordinary tractor biplane, familiar to all, but instead of having an engine in the nose, this compartment is occupied by a gunner-observer, who also operates the bomb-dropping controls. The forward gun commands an arc of rather more than a semi-circle horizontally and vertically, so that it can fire anywhere inside a sky area representing rather more than a hemisphere round the front of the machine. The bombs, twelve in number, are carried under the pilot's compartment, which is between the upper and lower wings and immediately behind the forward gunner. The reason for carrying the bombs thus is that since the bomb case is right under what is called the "centre of lift" of the machine, the balance is not affected whether the case is full or empty. Two extra bombs can be carried under the forward gunner's compartment if desired.

A FORMIDABLE ARMAMENT.

Well aft of the pilot, behind the wings, is a large cockpit for the after gunner, who has a gun on the top of the fuselage which covers the whole after hemisphere of sky and rather more, so that any hostile machine attacking from above or from either side is subject to the fire of both the forward and after guns. Besides the top gun there is a third gun on the floor of the after cockpit, firing behind or downwards along a bottomless tunnel in the fuselage—as described recently—and the fuselage is so arranged that in the event of an attack from the rear the forward gunner can come aft, past the pilot, and so two guns can be brought to bear on the pursuer.

It is this multiplication of guns and gunners which makes a formation of Gothas so difficult to attack. Pursuing machines need room in which to manoeuvre, and unless the pursuers carry two guns, each firing forward, and at the same time each attack a separate Gotha, they are certain to be out-gunned. If one pursuer gets ahead of his fellows he is the target for the concentrated fire of several machines, and unless the Gotha formation is broken up it is impossible for several pursuers to attack one Gotha at the same time and so bring a superiority of guns to bear. Despite this difficulty, however, our aviators have succeeded by sheer gallantry and disregard of personal danger in bringing down several of these formidable craft.

The power plant of the Gotha consists of two Mercedes engines of 200 h.p. each, disposed one on each side of the fuselage, in between the wings, and each driving a "pusher" air screw, which revolves close up to the rear edge of the wings.

The workmanship in the Gotha is extremely rough, and distinctly reminds one that they were made in a wagon factory. Nevertheless their performance is good. They are capable of reaching great heights, and of maintaining a high speed at an altitude at which most aeroplanes begin to lose speed badly. Those who have fought them say that when they have shed their bombs they reach the 18,000-foot level with apparent ease, and that when there they are little, if any, slower than the fast German fighting machines.

Let this description of the Gotha's merits should give too high an opinion of its value, it is well to point out that we have had in England for a considerable time machines of higher quality. Mr. Drott, formerly Flight Commander R.N.A.S., produced in 1915 a twin-engine machine of high merit and in the Handley-Page firm produced another type, with much more powerful engines, which has since demonstrated to the enemy in Flanders, both over land and sea, and so far away as Constantinople that we are capable of beating the German at his own game.

ON THE MARCH.

(BY 2ND-LIEUT. K. M. COLVILLE.)

Every soldier, whose unit is in any degree mobile, looks forward with longing to the day when the war shall cast off its sand-bags and its duck-boards, and take instead to hedges and roads. Then he will find again all that in the past has made war tolerable, the movement, the surprise, the exultation, the freedom, in a word, the poetry of war.

None desires this day more ardently than the mounted soldier such as the artilleryman, to whom a war of movement will restore that double capacity for enjoying life which association with his horse gives him. As things are, the gunner sees his charger only at long intervals and his draught horses only in the most distressing conditions struggling, themselves half gulfed in mud, to draw the ammunition limbers over a shell-pocked tract of land. The brightest gleams of sunshine in such a life will be those rare occasions when a battery moves from one sector to another, and from this point of view the further apart those sectors are the better.

One such trip my battery made last spring, and it was with universal regret that, after five days of the open road, we pulled our guns into position again, and relegated our horses once more to the wagon lines. But an even pleasanter interlude was in store for me. We had made arrangements for a section to follow later, with a batch of remounts, whose arrival was expected very soon. However, it was found that the two guns must be brought up immediately and, as a result, I was ordered to take forty horses to the absent section, by the quickest route I could devise, and myself return at once on the completion of my task.

It had taken us five days to bring the guns, but we had travelled by a circuitous and prescribed route and in accordance with a prescribed time-table. My horses were heavy horses, whose normal gait is a walk, and as I could not do the journey in a day I had perforce to take a wagon-load of forage. I could not, therefore, leave the roads, but even so reckoned on taking no more than two days, returning myself in one.

My course lay due south, and thither I steered by map and compass. For several hours we jogged along cheerfully enough, till suddenly the road, everywhere the worse for wear and muddy with the recent rains, gave out entirely and left us struggling through an exceedingly heavy field, wherein the loaded wagon made deplorably slow progress. It was a light load, even for two horses, but the mud became more and more atrocious. To go back and try another road meant a good hour's march and it was evident that the map was no guide to the present condition of the roads. This one was marked on my 1:40,000 map as metalled, and was the only road directly connecting two fair-sized villages. But military traffic being mostly East and West, and the civil authority being suspended, the road had been allowed to become fonderous and at last had disappeared entirely, so that the naked eye could not detect any trace of it. I halted my cortege and rode forward to reconnoitre. The track continued abominable for a good mile, then, as it approached the next village, my road cropped up again in good repair, so I determined to push on. It turned out all right in the end, and we were thankful when we got clear of that appalling slough.

My route all this while had lain clear of any considerable military centres, but presently we approached a village surrounded by huts of all kinds, water-troughs and other erections characteristic of the British Army. But all were deserted. We entered the village and saw

how every building was labelled "7/10 Blankshires Q.M.S. Store," or "Gun-bomb Store," or "E. Company Officers' Mess." But all were empty. It reminded me of the abandoned camp of Sennacherib, King of Assyria. I looked at my map to discover the name of this strange place, and soon realized the meaning of the phenomenon. This village, but two or three weeks before, had been just behind the line. From it the 7/10 Blankshires and other gullant battalions had gone forth to war, and in the course of time they had returned to it to get rid of the mud and other souvenirs of the trenches. In the interval between then and now Hindenburg had won a characteristic victory, and the line had moved many kilometres eastward, the soldiery had gone, and the civilian inhabitants had apparently not yet returned. At last, however, when we reached a turn of the shattered village street we came upon a R.E. dump—pit props, corrugated iron and the rest, and there we found a guard sure enough. But, otherwise, the place as we passed through it was silent, deserted, haunted, almost more of a solitude for that little knot of men in its centre.

From now onward my road lay but a little way behind our old line and I began to fear another lapse on the metalled surface. But the Hun had never in these parts paid much attention to back areas, and the roads were so good that I was emboldened to attempt a rather dubious looking drive that led to a highly ornate chateau and then out the other side of its courtyard to another main road. The chateau, when viewed more nearly, showed signs of hostile bombardment, but it was still tolerably whole. But the courtyard had not fared so well. The entrance to it was barred by a yawning chasm and a moat on one side, and a solid wall on the other made all attempts at circumnavigation impossible. I had to turn back and follow the main road, which ran right away westward and took us to a village, lately deserted by the British troops, but still sparsely inhabited, and I liked the look of it so well that I resolved to billet my command there for the night.

It still boasted a Town Major at any rate it had a Town Major's Office and a corporal therein, by whom I was assigned an empty house for my men, an inhabited one next door for myself, and a machine-shed in the rear for my horses. It was an open shed, but with ropes stretched from corner to corner round two sides. I thought my beasts would do well enough. Unfortunately, during the night, one of them leaned too heavily against one of the corner pillars and it and a large part of the roof collapsed. None of my horses were hurt, but when, many weeks later, a claim forwarded and recommended by the Town Major, reached the battery, we replied by claiming compensation for "shock" to our horses. We have never received any compensation, but we have never paid any either.

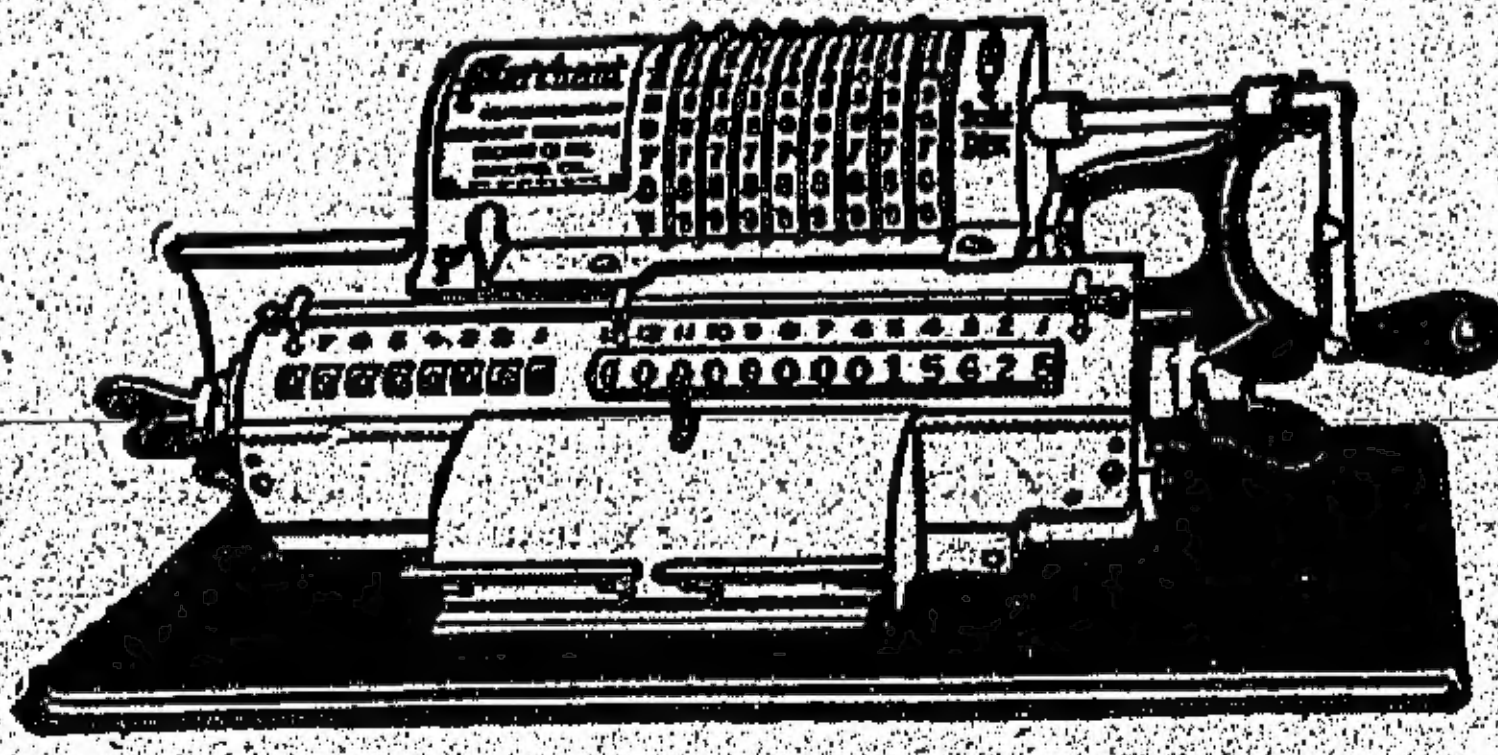
My next day's march was pleasant but uneventful, in a very little while we came to a battery position which I had helped to construct nearly a year before and from there to our final destination I know the roads well. By midday I had handed over my charges safe and sound to the officer in command of the derelict section and looked forward to a pleasant and unencumbered ride on the morrow.

And pleasant it would have been, forty kilometres across country over which I had now the opportunity and the knowledge to travel without being tied to roads, if the day had not chanced to be one of the wettest ever known. My so-called weatherproof coat was no more effective than a piece of muslin and the water ran down my neck all day, and out again at my boots; the mud was worse than ever and the landscape was blotted out. Yet, even so, it was with a sign that I re-entered my dry dug-out, from which I saw no prospect of moving far afield for many weeks to come. The Germans say that open fighting would suit their military genius, but we are inclined to believe that we could cope with them fairly adequately under these conditions—anyhow, that we should welcome it from the personal point probably no infantryman, and certainly no mounted soldier, would deny.

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